

VOLUME LXVI.

INSURANCE.

NOTABLE AND SIGNIFICANT ITEMS FROM THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

New York Life Insurance COMPANY,

346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OF 1883.

Received in premiums, \$10,948,486 77

Received in interest, rents, etc., 2,712,853 80

Total income, \$13,661,340 56

Paid death claims, 2,963,092 29

Paid annuities, dividends and surplus values, 462,229 80

Total paid policy holders, \$6,699,390 40

New policies issued, 15,561

New insurance written, \$2,735,594 00

CONDITION JAN. 1, 1884.

Cash assets, \$53,542,902 72

Divisible Surplus (Company's), 5,002,314 17

Per cent. standard, 100

Tontine Surplus (Company's), 2,236,090 04

Per cent. standard, 100

Total Surplus at 4 per cent, \$7,238,404 21

Surplus by State standard, \$10,300,000 00

Policies in force, 69,237

Insurance in force, \$98,746,043 00

PROGRESS IN 1883.

Increase in income, \$1,710,704 87

Excess of income over expenses, 4,559,334 78

Excess of interest over death losses, 449,771 60

Increase in assets, \$4,742,503 90

Increase in liabilities, 53,672 38

Increase in tontine surplus (Company's) 4 per cent. standard, 144,733 88

Amount paid on matured policies, 972,215 12

Amount added to tontine fund, 1,116,939 00

Increase in policies issued (over 1882), 3,383

Increase in new insurance (over \$2,000,000), \$11,410,044 00

Increase in policies in force (over 1882), 9,077

Increase in insurance in force (over 1882), \$27,300,946 00

Exclusive of the amount specially reserved as contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund, 2,000,000 00

Over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class.

The New York Life has now perfected a policy called the NON-FORFEITING LIMITED TONTINE POLICY, which combines the non-forfeiture policy originated by this company in 1860, with the valuable options and benefits of the "Tontine Investment Policy." This policy marks the latest advance in life insurance. By a combination of non-forfeiture and Tontine privileges it obviates the objections heretofore made against both the ordinary policy and the ordinary Tontine, and it is confidently recommended as (1) the safest life policy issued, as regards liability to lapse; (2) the most desirable, as regards character of privileges and benefits; and (3) one of the most profitable, as regards cash returns.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, VICE-PRES. AND ACTUARY.

HENRY TUCK, SECOND VICE-PRES.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

R. O'LELL, Supt. of Agencies.

HENRY TUCK, M. D., [Medical Examiners.]

A. HUNTINGTON, M. D., [Medical Examiners.]

R. C. HOWE, General Agent for Kentucky.

BEN. & LOUIS NAHM, General Agents, 303 and 305 W. Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. A. REINECKE, [Special Agents.]

EDMUND A. FUSCH, [Special Agents.]

PUMPS.

The London Truth asserts that the Queen's household is being dragged into providing presents for Princess Victoria, the Queen's granddaughter, at her approaching marriage with Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Union League met in Washington City yesterday and considered means for suppressing the reign of terror and lawlessness in the South. The League always "resolute" this way just before a Presidential election.

The Potter Bank Bill does not meet with the approval of Secretary Folger, who says: "The language of the sixth section of the bill is not quite clear, and I am inclined to doubt whether the people would approve its provisions."

PRENTICE TILLEY is not only charged with robbing the Pacific Express Company, but also with having been too intimate with a St. Louis lady, whose husband applies for a decree of divorce. PRENTICE's whereabouts continue to be a mystery.

The telegram in another column under the caption "Tortured to Death" tells how JAMES ROBINSON, living near Martinsville, Ind., murdered his little stepson, a child of three years. The crime, in its deliberate cold-blooded brutality, is worse than the Cincinnati burking.

Mr. KIRK, in the House yesterday, entered a collective bill of not guilty to the charges of corruption in the late Senatorial election. The answer is: "That we are not guilty as suggested, but each and all the members of the Legislature are not only above suspicion, but are absolutely as clean and pure as the celebrated icicles which hung from DIANA'S Temple."

LOUISVILLE last evening extended a cordial welcome to the merchants and citizens of Lexington, who are visiting this city as the guests of the Board of Trade. The entertainment at the Galt House was sufficiently informal to allow the visitor and host to become well acquainted; and since that was the one great object of the gathering, it may be said the banquet was a success. Lexington and Louisville—one the capital city of the world-famous Bluegrass region and the other the metropolis of the State which all Kentuckians love—should dwell near together in their commercial relations, and there is no good reason why this has not always been the case. The meeting of last evening ought to be the milestone from which both start, determined henceforth to be even more than neighbors and friends.

Letters were read from Messrs. Loughridge & Nelson and W. Frazer & Co., of Lexington, Ky., stating that the manufacture of

THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS.—For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, increasing pressure, northeasterly winds and colder, fair weather.

Snow fell at Pittsburgh yesterday.

SPURGEON, the great preacher, has fallen heir to a large fortune.

New Mexico is now represented in the House by a Democrat.

The Porte will appoint a Christian Governor for Crete. The world moves.

The London police are confident of being on the track of the dynamite politicians.

The row between KEIFER and BOYNTON is growing as monotonous as a dull sermon on a dreary day.

Mr. A. B. VRECH, a prominent citizen of Shelby county, died at his home near Frenchville yesterday, aged 63 years.

The Southern Spiritualists have purchased a tract of land on Lookout mountain on which to establish a tabernacle.

ANNOYMENTS were made yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee in opposition to a reduction of the duty on hemp.

A FAST MAIL train, making the run in twenty-seven hours, is to be put in the service between New York and Chicago.

A JOINT resolution was introduced in the House yesterday providing for the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 29th inst.

A SUMMER of freight-car builders in the employ of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, Ill., have struck against a reduction of pay.

MAYOR LATROBE, of Baltimore, is charged with fraud with all that the term implies. The Legislature will investigate his conduct.

The admirers of base ball, by reference to our Baltimore special, will see, as A. WARD would say, how much of it we are going to have.

AS PREDICTED, ARTHUR's friends, the officeholders, captured the Louisiana Republican State Convention. A delegation solid for CHESTER will go to Chicago.

The resolution of Mr. MOREMEN, providing for an investigation of the charges of bribery, treating, etc., in the recent Senatorial election, has passed the House.

Two members of the celebrated "chum cabinet," MACVEAGH and JAMES, were before the SPRINGER Committee, investigating the conduct of the Star-route trials, yesterday.

MR. LABOUCHERE asks, "Are not the best contemporary novels, essays and magazines American?" He doubts if the balance of the book trade is much in favor of England.

THERE is absolutely nothing new in the assertion of the Washington special: "This was another dull day in the Senate."

In all well-regulated newspaper offices that sentence is kept standing.

In the House yesterday the bill to make the Mayor of this city eligible for re-election was defeated. It is reported that P. BOOKER REED has announced his determination to run for the office.

REPORTS from France indicate that the authorities are beginning to feel more tolerably toward the American hog and that there is every probability that our pork meats will soon again be admitted to that country.

The venerable KENNETH RAYNER, Solicitor of the Treasury, is dead. The deceased was born in North Carolina in 1808, and since his entry into public life in 1835 has occupied many places of prominence and trust.

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SPRINGER'S INVESTIGATION

Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh and Ex-Postmaster General James on the Witness Stand.

The House Again Considers the Naval Appropriation Bill, but Makes but Little Progress.

Death of Kenneth Rayner, the Solicitor of the Treasury, at the National Hotel.

New Jersey Adopts a Resolution Opposing Morrison's Bill and a Reduction in the Tariff.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Springer Committee to-day examined Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh and Ex-Postmaster General James, and the examination of these two gentlemen was the beginning of the Star Route portion of the Committee's inquiry. James and MacVeagh testified generally of the charges against them.

MacVeagh said that he had appointed Brewster and Bliss as attorneys for the Government. He had employed Bliss upon the recommendation of James, and James corroborated the statement.

MacVeagh will be examined to-morrow as to whether there was, as Bliss claims, a contract by which he was to receive \$100 a day and his expenses, and if so, why he was paid so much. It will be shown that MacVeagh fixed the fees, but that Bliss' statements to Brewster after he became Attorney General, that there was a formal contract between him and MacVeagh, approved by President Garfield, fixing his compensation at the large figures that he has drawn from the public Treasury, are not sustained.

"I want to make a suggestion to you," said a Southern member this morning.

"Well, what is it?"

"It is this: The country, or at least a portion of the press, has misunderstood Mr. Springer in his investigation of the Department of Justice."

"In what respect?"

"In this: That they have charged that Mr. Springer has spent too much time in looking after things of United States Marshals in the Southern States. Now the reason for this is plain. There is not a Democratic member of Congress from the Southern States now, nor has there been since the war, who has not charged that these Marshals used their office and the money of the Government for their own purposes. They have charged it on the floor of the Senate and of the House time and again. The Democratic press of the country has charged it, and the newspapers of this country have aided in this iniquity but for the fact that it wanted to prevent an investigation into its management of the late Star-route cases. In this, however, the Department will fail. I can say, and say it knowingly, that the methods of the Department in those cases will be proved the bottom."

The House again to-day considered the Naval Appropriation Bill, but little progress was made. The same discussion of the policy of favoring the Southern States was indulged in by Mr. Randall and Mr. Waldo Hutchins, of New York, sustained the brunt of the attack made on the bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee. The only feature of real seriousness in the discussion was the universal demand of the California Democrats for a navy that will cope with foreign powers. They were very earnest and very energetic in their speeches and in the amendments which they offered, but to amendments of any importance were adopted by the House in committee, and the bill was finally reported back with no conclusion on it being reached.

The strong point of the Democrats in favor of the bill, as reported, in contending against a wholesale building of a navy, was the fact that the cruisers now being constructed are only in the nature of an experiment. They argued it would be best to see whether the experiment would be successful before going any further into the work of providing for new vessels, and opinions coincident to this view were read from the chief of the Construction and Repair Bureau of the Navy Department and other officers.

Randall further communicated the fact that the Democratic party was not working on a basis of compromise, but was willing to build a navy when they were satisfied that the money for that purpose could be economically and honestly expended.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—This was another dull day in the Senate. The major portion of the morning hour was devoted to a discussion of a District bill for the protection of children.

Mr. Ingalls attacked the bill extending the limits of Yellowstone Park. He said it illustrated the mischief that always attended the undertaking by the Government of works which should be left to private enterprise. In his judgment the best thing to do with the park was to restore it to the public domain, since the park had fair to become a department of the Government. We were on the threshold of a very large and constantly-increasing annual expenditure for its improvement, and there was no more reason for the Government to maintain this territory than there was for it to take care of other great natural curiosities, such as the canyons of Colorado, inaccessible mountain summits and cataracts or caverns in the earth. The bill passed, however, despite the eloquent opposition of the Kansas Senator.

At the instance of Mr. Sawyer, the bill to authorize the Postmaster General to lease buildings for the use of post-offices of the first, second and third-class for a term exceeding ten years, was taken up out of the order and passed.

The Consular Court Bill came up as unfinished business after 2 o'clock. There was a long debate as to the constitutionality of such courts, in which Ingalls, Jones (Pa.), Call and Edmunds participated. This point was still under review when the Senate went into executive session.

THE HEMP INDUSTRY.

THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST ANY FURTHER REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON HEMP.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Argument was heard before the Ways and Means Committee to-day against any further reduction of the duty on hemp. Mr. A. R. Turner, of Boston, represented this industry. In the course of his remarks, he stated that very little American hemp is grown outside of Kentucky, the estimated crop for 1883 being between 5,000 and 6,000 tons. In 1870 the production of Kentucky was 7,777 tons; Missouri, 2,816 tons; Tennessee, 1,033 tons; Pennsylvania, 571 tons; and Illinois, 174 tons.

Letters were read from Messrs. Loughridge & Nelson and W. Frazer & Co., of Lexington, Ky., stating that the manufacture of

hemp twines was on the increase at that place. Several new factories were in process of construction, machinery was being imported at great expense, and any reduction of the duty on hemp appeared to him to be a death blow to these institutions. Kentucky was especially adapted to the growing of hemp, and it would be a serious matter for Kentucky to be forced to look to other sources for one of their chief products. Compared with ten or twelve years ago the drop amounted to about 70 per cent, and it was estimated that this year's crop would be less by 20 per cent than that of last year, which was between 5,000 and 6,000 tons.

KENNETH RAYNER'S DEATH.

THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY DIES AT THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, died at 1 o'clock this afternoon at his rooms in the National Hotel. He was in a comatose condition for some hours before his death. This condition was the result of softening of the brain, produced by a general breakdown of the nervous system. He had been ailing for some time past. His last visit to his office was last Friday evening, when he had been confined to his bed. For nearly a fortnight he had been unable to get out of bed. He had been complaining of neuralgia in the back of his head, which prevented in a great measure his attention to his official duties, and his troubles gradually increased.

Mr. Rayner, according to official records, was born in Bertie county, N. C., in 1808. He always claimed, however, that this was a mistake, and the record of his 70 years of life was on that point. He entered public life in 1835 as a member of the House of Representatives and the same year was a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution of 1835 and 1836, and was a Representative in Congress from North Carolina from 1839 to 1845. In 1846 he went for a year to the State of Ohio, and in 1847, by President Hayes, Forty-two years ago Mr. Rayner, with his newly-married wife, occupied quarters at the National Hotel, directly across the room in which he now lies dead.

NEW JERSEY'S RESOLUTIONS.

WHICH OPPOSE THE MORRISON BILL AND ANY REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—New Jersey's Representatives were to-day the recipients of a series of resolutions recently passed by the Senate of that State, which were in opposition to the Morrison Tariff Bill. The resolutions set forth that any further reduction in tariff would bring duties below the point needed for protection, and militate against labor. Consequently the Congressmen from New Jersey were requested to use their efforts and votes to defeat Morrison's Bill or any other measure which might come before them having for its object a reduction of duties upon articles manufactured in that State. Before the resolutions were read, the House was assured in the principle of protection as applied to all American industries, including raw materials the product of American labor as well as manufactured articles.

In conclusion, the resolution asserts that the Senate of New Jersey looks with fear and apprehension upon the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only, which would reduce duties and cause excessive importations of foreign products and manufacture for the purpose of revenue, and to the injury of the American people.

MAZANAR'S SEATED.

AS A RESULT OF THE NEW MEXICO CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Shortly after the House adjourned to-day, Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, was recognized by the Speaker to make a privileged report from the Appropriations Committee. This proved to be a decision in Luna and Mazanar's case, involving the seat of Delegate from New Mexico. There was not a dissenting voice when Mr. Robertson, after having read the report in favor of Mazanar, moved that the latter take the oath of office.

Both gentlemen, thereupon, advanced to the bar of the House, their appearance being so dissimilar as to excite considerable comment. Mr. Robertson is one of the most pronounced blondes in the House, but his associate in this transaction was a dark-skinned man, with black hair, eyes, mustache and goatee, while his attire was in keeping with his complexion. After the ceremony of taking the oath was concluded, the new delegate was congratulated by Republicans and Democrats, for his case was one in which the grossest frauds against him were proven.

IN TWENTY-SEVEN HOURS.

A FAST MAIL TRAIN WHICH WILL MAKE THE RUN BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO IN THAT TIME.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Postmaster General has succeeded in making arrangements for a special fast mail train between New York and Chicago. The train will leave New York via the New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at 8:50 P. M., arrive at Albany at 1:05 A. M., where it will make a postal-car connection for Boston with the mail from the New England States. It will reach Buffalo at 9:35 A. M., and Cleveland at 1:27 P. M., where important connection will be made for the South and West, via Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. It will arrive at Toledo at 4:17 P. M., making postal-car connections by first train over the Wabash line to St. Louis and the Seaboard line to New York, and will reach Chicago at 12:35 A. M., making the entire run from New York in twenty-seven hours. Trains will perform way service between stations, delivering mail and passengers, and will exchange mails with the trains. Mail will be thrown off and caught without stopping. The mail that leaves New York at 8:50 P. M. will reach New York as far West as Southern Michigan in time for delivery the next day. The first through train will leave New York at 8:50 P. M. and reach New York for Chicago next Saturday night.

KEIFER VS. BOYNTON.

THE EX-SPEAKER AGAIN ON THE STAND AND SUBJECTED TO A SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Keifer-Boynton Committee continued the investigation this afternoon. Coleman, Keifer's attorney, and Gen. Boynton, both at one time attorneys for McGarran in the prosecution of the Star Route cases, were examined and testified that while in charge of the Star Route they had no knowledge of any of the alleged frauds, and that they had not heard of Gen. Boynton as being connected with the claim.

Keifer was then placed upon the stand and subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Gen. Boynton's counsel. He swore positively that he was not in Boynton's office on the night of March 1, 1883, nor on the night of March 2, and did not think he had been in the office, or had any conversation with Gen. Boynton, on the 27th or 28th of February. He had not spoken to Boynton after the interview in his (Keifer's) office, in which an improper proposition had been made to him by Boynton. He was questioned as to his acquaintance with the witness Elder, and said he had met him in 1881, and had seen him since that occasion, but had not spoken a half dozen words to him until this investigation began.

He was asked if he ever recommended Elder for public employment, and said a gentleman had come to him and told him that Elder was sick and desired a letter to the Attorney General so that he could see

him, and he had written the letter, but had not recommended him for employment. He had next seen him after this investigation began. (He Keifer) had sent him to come to his office, and he did not think he had sent him to see him. He did not think he had stated in his letter written for Elder to the Attorney General that he knew him personally, and well, and that he was entitled to the fullest confidence. He had never heard of his connection with the Kellogg-Spofford case, and had never heard any official accusation against him.

When asked as to his conversation with Representative Dunnell relative to the McGarran claim, he said he had at first made him a very common answer with him with respect to such matters, that he would do the very best he could, but on a second thought he had told him it was impossible to grant the request. He thought this was after his interview with Gen. Boynton.

A witness named Gardner, of Baltimore, who described himself as a claim agent, was called. He stated that he had been subpoenaed for Keifer. He did not know anything about the evidence between Keifer and Boynton. He did not know that Boynton was connected with the McGarran Bill or any other bill. The witness Elder had come to see him before he was subpoenaed, and said Gen. Keifer desired to see him. The witness said he did not know Keifer or Boynton, and refused to go to see Keifer.

Gen. Boynton, recalled, related the story of the press-gallery trouble, and stated that the trouble between Gen. Keifer and himself dated from that time. He reiterated the statement that Gen. Keifer was in his office on the night of March 1, and that the witness Elder had taken place on that occasion. Adjourned.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN AT YESTERDAY'S SITTING OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—This morning the Danville committee called J. C. Fowler, white, late of Bristol, Va., Chairman of his County Readjuster Committee, and now Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Loudoun County, Va. He identified the circular current in his neighborhood previous to the election. It declared that a race conflict had been brought about at Danville and Mahone was responsible for it. A telegram from Danville was appended to the circular, saying, "We are standing in our doors with guns protecting our families. Put this up 'Holston'." The witness said there was an effort on the part of the Democratic party to reduce the issue to the question, "Are you a nigger or are you a white man?" The witness had never seen such intensity of feeling since the firing on Fort Sumter as was created by the circulars and reports put out by the Democrats.

Senator Vance protested against the admission of evidence of this character.

The witness said he was stationed at the polls during the day of the election, and considered his life in danger. It was his duty to challenge the voters. The Democrats had been posing as peace-loving men, and the witness was forced to stand behind the Democrats and challenge over their shoulders.

Senator Vance moved that the witness be publicly insulted, and two or three times assailed on election day. On one occasion he was rescued by Democratic officials.

PUBLIC LANDS.

BILLS TO DECLARE FORFEITED THE UNPAID GRANTS OF SEVERAL RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands, at a special meeting this morning, ordered a favorable report upon the House bill declaring the forfeiture of the lands granted the Texas Pacific Railroad Company in New Mexico, Arizona and California, and restoring them to the public domain.

The House Committee on Public Lands agreed to report favorably on the House bill to declare forfeited the Ontonagon and Breckinridge Railroad Company's land grant, stripped of the section providing for the confirmation of the acts of the Department of the Interior in permitting entries upon those lands. The striking out of this section of the bill was agreed to by a majority of the House, and the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Converse in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation Bill, the minutes of the meeting of Captains to thirty, number of amendments to be made to this bill, and the number is reduced below the numbers mentioned.

Mr. McVittie's amendment was lost

liamentary committee who have been examining the question of the importation of American salt meat in favor of the Government proposal to appoint officers to inspect imported meats on their arrival in France. M. Paul Bert is in favor of a convention with America for the regulation of the importation of salt meat. The Government proposal to appoint officers to inspect imported meats on their arrival in France. M. Paul Bert is in favor of a convention with America for the regulation of the importation of salt meat. The Government proposal to appoint officers to inspect imported meats on their arrival in France. M. Paul Bert is in favor of a convention with America for the regulation of the importation of salt meat.

EGYPT.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUDAN QUESTION—OSMAN DIGMA STATIONED NEAR SUKIN. London, March 5.—The Porte has been sending the French Government a note regarding the settlement of the Sudan question. The note states that the Porte is not prepared to accept the French proposal to station Osman Digma near Sukin. The Porte is of the opinion that the Sudan question should be settled by a conference of the great powers.

Gen. Graham has arrived at Suakin. The French Government has received a report from Gen. Graham that he has arrived at Suakin. The report states that Gen. Graham is in good health and is preparing to leave for Khartoum.

A Trinitarian dispatch says: Three hundred and thirty and wounded killed to-day for Suze, where they will be placed in the hospital.

Gen. Graham is making preparations at Suakin to advance upon Tannian. The French Government has received a report from Gen. Graham that he is making preparations to advance upon Tannian. The report states that Gen. Graham is in good health and is preparing to leave for Khartoum.

Gen. Gordon's report of the submission of the Sudan to the British Government. The British Government has received a report from Gen. Gordon that he has submitted the Sudan to the British Government. The report states that Gen. Gordon is in good health and is preparing to leave for Khartoum.

The troops from Trinitarian will not land at the town of Suakin, but a little south. The British Government has received a report from the troops that they will not land at the town of Suakin, but a little south. The report states that the troops are in good health and are preparing to leave for Khartoum.

GRAT BRITAIN.

NELLS, THE IRISH INFORMER, BELIEVED TO BE A LUXURIOUS—SPOONERS IN LUCK. London, March 5.—Nells, the Irish informer, is believed to be a luxurious man. He is reported to have a large house and a large number of servants.

A deputation representing a large number of the influential classes in Ireland presented a petition this morning to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking for a reduction of the land tax.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has received a report from the British Consul at Smyrna that the British Consul is in good health and is preparing to leave for Constantinople.

An Irish emigration company, with a capital of £250,000, has been formed. The company is to be known as the Irish Emigration Company. The company is to be managed by Mr. J. J. Collins.

The House of Commons rejected a bill to amend the Irish Land Act by a vote of 235 to 72.

The British Admiral at Queenstown has received a report from the British Consul at Cork that the British Consul is in good health and is preparing to leave for Queenstown.

Two members of the firm of Parker, solicitors, Bedford Row, London, have absconded, leaving misappropriated clients' funds to the amount of £100,000.

GERMANY. THE PRINCESS MARIE ANNE REJOINS HER HUSBAND AT BERLIN. Berlin, March 5.—The Princess Marie Anne has rejoined her husband at Berlin. The Princess is in good health and is preparing to leave for Berlin.

The lower house of the Prussian Landtag rejected, by a vote of 209 to 133, Windthorst's motion to repeal the law abolishing the salaries of Catholic priests.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION IN SESSION—RENEWING TO SECURE A BETTER CONDITION OF AFFAIRS. Chicago, March 5.—An Associated Press Wirephoto special says that about seventy delegates are attending the farmers' convention, which opened at 10 o'clock this morning.

WHAT THE RAJAH OF TENOR ASKS FOR THE RELEASE OF THE CREW OF THE STEAMER SINGO. London, March 5.—The Rajah of Tenor has asked for the release of the crew of the steamer Singo. The Rajah is in good health and is preparing to leave for London.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Director Gen. Burks invites bids from all quarters for the galvanizing iron cornices and window cases, wrought-iron and cast-iron work, and also for the construction of the main building of the World's Exposition.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The committee which had returned from Cincinnati reported that the committee had offered to the extent of \$45,000, and it was decided to levy a tax of five cents per bushel on the capacity of the other members for the purpose of making the lesser good.

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ON 'CHANGE.

The Day in Wall Street Was Quiet, With a Dull, Strong Stock Market.

The Bulls Showing Little Disposition to Advance Prices and the Bears Doing Nothing.

There Was Good Buying in Leekwanna, Still Attributed to the Young Vanderbilts.

Inside Prices Prevail at Chicago and the Bears Become Masters of the Situation.

REAM POUNDS WHEAT.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The stock market was dull and strong throughout the day. The bulls showed little disposition to advance prices and the bears did nothing.

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close the bear crowd seemed to be complete masters of the general situation. During the day pork sold for May delivery at \$17 70, and for July at \$17 80. The last sale reported was made at the bottom. The near deliveries for all kinds of properties were quiet. Cash pork was nominal at \$17 40 and for July at \$17 80. Cash No. 2 spring wheat sold at \$2 92, and No. 2 corn at \$2 82. The day's receipts of corn reached 320 cars, 84 of which were in sacks.

Country roads are in good wheeled condition, and as the farmers are anxious to market their corn, the cold weather and the large receipts of that cereal are expected by the trade.

The arrivals of wheat to-day were limited to 30 cars and 100,000 bushels. The wheat which arrived from points in the winter wheat district are still encouraging in regard to the crop. In some quarters some injury has been done by a combination of cold weather, but reports of this kind are limited in number and do not affect the general outlook, which is still satisfactory.

A grain dealer at Chicago says the crop with its sudden thaws and freezes, and the situation is likely to be changed between now and the opening of April.

ST. MALACHI'S PRIEST. No One Can Tell What Will Be the Result of the Trouble Between Father O'Boyle and McDevitt.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE. CORNING, O., March 5.—No one can tell what will be the ultimate result of the recent troubles between Father O'Boyle, the priest of St. Malachi parish, and McDevitt, the farmer of Corning, Ohio.

The trouble had its origin at Shortsville a number of years ago. The parents and relatives of young McDevitt lived at that place, as also did Father O'Boyle, who was in charge of the church.

Young McDevitt, at that time working as a miner, became restless in his attentions at the church and the priest refused to allow him to perform his duties as a minister of the church.

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LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

Go Into Convention, Elect Wm. Pitt Kellogg Permanent Chairman and Nominate Delegates at Large to the Chicago Convention.

OTHER POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.) NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—The Republican State Convention met at Odd Fellows' Hall to-day, and was called to order by Collector Badger, A. J. Dumont, naval officer, being selected as temporary chairman.

The usual committees were then appointed and an adjournment followed until to-night, in order to give the Committee on Resolutions time to report. The session was more than a dozen consecutive delegations, and preliminary proceedings were marked by considerable confusion, caused by the rulings of the chair against some of the contestants, who desired to take part in proceedings pending the report of the Credentials Committee.

When the report was made to-night it was found that of Custom-house delegates and things their own way. In fact, the temporary organization and the constitution of committees were conclusive of this. Only in two instances was what were known as Custom-house delegates reported against, and then the contestants were given a half vote each.

The report of the committee was adopted by a overwhelming majority, notwithstanding the vigorous and noisy protests of the minority faction.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then recommended as permanent Chairman the name of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, which was received with cheers, and the recommendation was adopted with only a few dissenting voices from the sulking but still defiant minority.

Kellogg, not being present, P. B. S. Pinchback was called to the Chair in the absence of Kellogg.

The adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization also carried with it the selection of the four delegates from the State at large to the National Republican Convention, inasmuch as they were shrewdly named in the report. They are, as indicated last night, Congressman W. P. Kellogg, Collector A. S. Badger, Surveyor of the Port, P. B. S. Pinchback and Naval Officer A. J. Dumont.

At this point the convention adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, in order to give the districts time to meet and name their delegates.

The results of the day may be summed up as a distinctive Custom-house victory, and incidentally as a victory for Arthur. It is understood that the four delegates already elected for as long as he has a chance for the nomination.

It is reasonably certain that the convention will tomorrow elect a State Association in thorough harmony with those from the State at large. The Custom-house people control a majority of the delegates in each district, and can select whom they choose. It is expected that the instructions will be limited to requiring the delegation to vote as a unit. Of course the resolutions will strongly inform the nomination.

It is more probable to-night that the State ticket will be nominated. The Custom-house people are opposed to a ticket, but the country delegates are strong in favor of it, and refuse to be controlled in the matter. To-day Gov. Wm. Mahoud was solicited to allow the use of his name for the State ticket, but promptly refused. If a State ticket is decided on the indications are that John A. Stevenson, a wealthy merchant and sugar planter of New Orleans, will be chosen as the candidate for Governor. He is a Stalwart Republican.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. WASHINGTON, March 5.—At a meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association, the question, "How the National Association can help the women of Oregon to gain the ballot," was discussed. It was said that in that State Mrs. Lumsden had been taking a census of the voters favorable to woman suffrage, and has learned that the measure will have the vote of the best men. It was decided to send Oregon a financial direction, and in that direction alone. It was determined to prepare and send a circular to the country to the members and their friends asking for assistance.

The report of the movement for women suffrage, by Virginia L. Minor, was read, and the National Association was asked to take action on the report. The report was of a woman taking a census of the voters favorable to woman suffrage, and has learned that the measure will have the vote of the best men. It was decided to send Oregon a financial direction, and in that direction alone. It was determined to prepare and send a circular to the country to the members and their friends asking for assistance.

Miss Anthony read a long list of names of persons from whom letters of encouragement have been received. Among them a letter from Mrs. Phoebe Corzins, of St. Louis, then addressed the convention, her subject being "What Answer?" and was followed by Mrs. B. B. Lockwood, of St. Louis.

On Saturday morning, March 2, a meeting of the National Woman Suffrage Association was held at the residence of Mrs. B. B. Lockwood, of St. Louis. The meeting was attended by a large number of ladies, and was a most successful one. The subject of the meeting was "What Answer?" and was followed by Mrs. B. B. Lockwood, of St. Louis.

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ualization papers. The object of this action is to learn the exact political status of the beer manufacturers of this country, which, it is thought, will eventually merge into a strong political faction, entirely distinct from all others.

ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK. TROY, N. Y., March 5.—Renascence county elected 15 Republican Supervisors, 12 Democrats and 3 Independent members, over the Democratic majority in the board. The Washington county Republicans carry 16 out of the 17 towns and gain 4 Supervisors.

GOVERNMENT PATRIOTISM. COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—Quite a large number of prohibitionists here to attend the convention to-morrow to select delegates to the national convention at Pittsburgh in May. Another State convention is held in June will be held to nominate a State ticket.

IOWA REPUBLICANS. DES MOINES, Iowa, March 5.—The Republican State convention is called to meet here April 30.

MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS. BOSTON, March 5.—The Prohibition State Central Committee has decided that a State Convention will be held in Boston, July 7. The committee has decided that a State Convention will be held in Boston, July 7. The committee has decided that a State Convention will be held in Boston, July 7.

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Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the COURIER-JOURNAL, to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on each of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be retained in the Louisville post-office.

"BUSINESS."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.—Grain speculation continues to drag, lacking point and motive. Neither bulls nor bears appear to have much spirit left, and only a scalping trade is in progress. The changes in prices were slight, but the tone was decidedly tame. Provisions were quiet, and not fully supported. Spot cotton was lower, 1-16 at New Orleans and was stationary at other points, and futures in New York were steady. The live stock markets were steady to firm. The coffee exchange continues rather weak, but sugars were steady.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was stationary. Government bonds were steady. The stock market was quiet, and values were fractionally lower for most properties.

Foreign advices were of no special significance.

OUR NEXT MAYOR.

According to the city charter two gentlemen with hosts of friends are not eligible candidates for the Mayoralty.

One of these is the Hon. CHARLES D. JACOB, now Mayor of the city, and therefore disqualified.

The second is the Hon. P. BOOKER REED, whom the public will be surprised to learn has until recently been a resident of the county. The charter, wisely we think, requires a city residence of two years before one can be Mayor.

These disqualifications, being a part of the organic law, one might suppose would discourage the friends of Mr. JACOB and of Mr. REED. Not at all; it is a lukewarm friend who is discouraged by so slight an obstacle as a provision in the city charter.

Application was made for measures of relief, and amendments to the city charter were submitted by the friends of Mr. JACOB and by the friends of Mr. REED.

The method of amending the city charter is prescribed by that instrument, but it is rather long and tedious, besides it requires the people to pass on the measures, and somehow we have noticed that advocates of amendment fight rather shy of the people.

Yesterday both amendments came up in the Legislature, one in the House, one in the Senate. It seems on Tuesday the House passed the bill for the relief of Mr. REED; yesterday the same bill passed the Senate. But when the bill for the benefit of Mr. JACOB came up in the House it was defeated, and the matter finally disposed of by having a motion to reconsider on the table.

We fail to see any consistency in this. We do not know what special claims Mr. REED can urge for legislative favors of this character. It may be that Mr. REED is the man above all others for Mayor, but that is not now the question. We are simply trying to determine the value of the city charter, and we cannot see that it has any value whatever.

CURRENCY GUARANTEES.

McCULLOUGH, in his Political Economy, makes a distinction between a convertible currency and a legal-tender currency which is not convertible in respect to the guarantee of security. A convertible currency, or a currency payable on demand, depends for its security and value upon the proportion of metallic reserve which backs it; and a legal-tender currency depends upon the volume in circulation. If a legal-tender currency be inconvertible, but a valid payment for all debts, public and private, its purchasing power will be sustained by the demands for such purposes unless there always exists a tendency to redundancy, however, because of the speculative expansion which such a currency generates. Speculation has its necessary reactions, "hard times" follow, public clamor arises for more currency, and after the pinch is relieved by inflation the additional issues remain in circulation after the demand has ceased. Hence, a financial dross, distrust, depreciation and ultimately repudiation. This has been the universal experience in all the nations of Christendom.

The greenback issue since the resumption of specie payments has been both a convertible and a legal-tender currency, but the reserve fund has never been clearly established by statute, and has been practically left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its most substantial monument, until the Supreme Court decision of Monday last, has been the supposed permanency of the existing limit upon its volume, a fixed limitation on the issue which constituted perfect guarantee, according to McCULLOUGH's theory above referred to. The Supreme Court decision of 1871 admitted the validity of the legal-tender clause in the currency acts of the war, on the theory that such legislation was then necessary to the life of the nation. Being justified only as an exigency of the war, such legislation could not be permitted in time of peace, and hence there could be no additions to the volume issued during the war. This limit was cast down by the last decision of the Supreme Court, and hereafter there will be no such barrier against inflation as was pleaded so successfully during the fierce currency contests of 1872 to 1878.

There are fortunately no indications that in the early future a popular demand for more currency can gather a dangerous headway; but speculation and over-trading will ultimately clamor for such relief, and we shall witness some very pretty fights between statesmen and demagogues, with the odds in favor of the latter.

The Constitution guaranteed to the people of the United States a complete immunity from sound currency, at least under the auspices of the Federal Government, but the Republican party has been tampering with these guarantees since it first came into power, and finally it has utterly destroyed them.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION.

Mr. WILLIS met with objection to his bill when he asked to have a day fixed for its consideration, but as the Treasury is overflowing, as zeal for the old flag and an appropriation is widespread, we suppose his bill, or one of a similar character, will be passed, and Mr. WILLIS will have the credit now and the serious responsibility hereafter of having inaugurated a movement which must result in serious evils, political and educational.

The argument for Federal aid rests upon false premises entirely. Its advocates assume, first, that the control of a large number of the States is entirely in the hands of the illiterates. There is nothing whatever in the situation, grave as it is, to sustain any such assumption. In certain of the States, especially in the South, the number of those who can not read or write is large, but to say they control any one State is to put the case altogether unfairly. In his speech before the Educational Convention last September, Mr. WILLIS said:

"The last Presidential contest thirty of the States of the Union, with 225 electoral votes, were again within the domination of sovereigns who could not read the very charter of their liberties. The majorities which they gave could have been overturned by a combined vote of their illiterate voters, even if those majorities had been five times greater than they were."

If this is accurate, the entire Federal surplus is inadequate to do the work Mr. WILLIS is aiming at. If with the millions and tens of millions spent to educate this generation, thirty States are "within the domination" of the ignorant voter, then our whole system of education is wrong, the dream of ever overcoming popular ignorance is chimerical, Republican institutions must succumb, and civilization itself is a delusion and a snare.

Mr. WILLIS means nothing of the kind. He is something of an idealist, but he does not intend to state the case unfairly. He has allowed himself to be misled by statistical jugglers who are incapable of handling intelligently a column of figures. Not one State in the Union is now under the domination of the illiterate class.

What Mr. WILLIS means to say is, that the parties are so evenly divided in thirty States, the majorities either way are so small, that they do not equal the number of illiterate voters.

What of that? It is simply a fanciful statement of facts that have no logical connection and absolutely no significance. It may be a little curious, a little strange, that for so many years this division should remain so close; it has importance politically, and it ought to induce Congress to take effective steps for reforming our electoral machinery, but in the discussion of educational measures it is of no value.

It can be stated with equal pertinency that the Masons in thirty States, or the foreign-born citizens, or the Roman Catholics, or unfortunate classes, or green grocers, or the railway employees, exceed the party majorities, and therefore dominate the States; but it would excite no alarm. It is inexcusable to found any argument on such a statement of facts. Again it is assumed that we in the South are doing nothing to educate our children. The general public does not know what progress is making. In every Southern State there is an interest in public education which has never been known before. Everywhere the same facility is given to white and black. Each year the revenues devoted to school purposes increase, and each year the attendance is more regular and greater in numbers. The outlook is of the most encouraging character. This spirit needs to be stimulated, not repressed, and undoubtedly Federal aid will repress it to a great extent.

We wish to make our statements as emphatic as unambiguous, as possible. We have observed carefully the progress of education in the South during the darkest periods. The COURIER-JOURNAL has been the consistent advocate of the public school at all times and under all circumstances, but we think no greater calamity could befall the cause of public education in the South than the passage of Mr. WILLIS' bill subsidizing the common schools. It destroys the very spirit which we need to foster and encourage, that spirit which in the past few years has done so much with means so light—the spirit of independence and self-reliance.

Money appropriated by the Federal Government will be expended lavishly and extravagantly; but that is not all, nor is it the worst. It will relieve local communities of the pressure. They will no longer feel the same responsibility for schools, free to draw on the Federal Treasury. What costs nothing will soon, in their eyes, be worth very little. There will be a steady deterioration in the schools themselves and a decay of local interest and concern, which alone can give vitality to any system.

Congress ought to refuse this aid promptly and emphatically on this ground, if on no other. This would throw each State on its own resources, and in twelve months we would see an awakening such as those who now in despair turn to the Federal treasury have never dreamed of. The South has only begun its work. It is after this year than to devote money to education, and next year its resources will be still further enlarged. Those who talk of exhausted resources are ignorant of the conditions.

The difficulty has been not so much a lack of means as a lack of interest. The work to do was, and is, to arouse the people to a full realization of the benefits, personal and public, of a good common school education, and this realization will not come by Congressional enactment. It is a work of conversion, a missionary work, a labor of love. It is done now by an army of teachers and by the press, but a Federal subsidy interferes at once and most effectively. Even the discussion of the measure has had a bad effect.

We ask the attention of the advocates of this measure first to a recent decision in the Franklin Court by which a quarter of a million of dollars is gained for the Kentucky school fund. This is a tax on railroads and other corporate property which by law goes to the school fund, but which has for years been used to meet current expenses. This decision not only secures \$250,000 now, but hereafter it increases largely the annual income. In addition, better, fairer, juster assessments in this State, which we must have, will add to the income from taxation for school purposes.

Still further, more substantial aid from local taxation can be expected. No one familiar with existing facts will contend

our local communities have done anything like their duties in this matter.

Again: We call the attention of all interested in this subject to the recent report of the Superintendent of Education for Alabama, a synopsis of which appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL March 4. The income of that board is \$418,000; for 1884 it is estimated at \$510,714.90. There are enrolled 255,043 whites, and 178,858 blacks, making the school population of Alabama 433,901. Of these the school attendance shows 130,093 whites and 80,430 blacks, a total of 210,523, just about one-half of the children of the State. The average white attendance was 73,878; black, 53,148. Thus, while there are 40,000 more white than black scholars enrolled, there is an average attendance of only 20,000 more whites than blacks. The number of white scholars kept open during the year was 3,169, and 1,655 colored. These were taught by 1,971 white male and 1,177 white female teachers; while there were 1,090 colored male and 470 colored female teachers. The increase in the number of colored females who have gained places as teachers is evidence of a social improvement which can not fail to affect the whole race.

Our correspondent writes: "The people of Alabama are now thoroughly aroused on the necessity of education. The members of the Legislature view each other in their desire to build the system up, and there is no doubt but that in a comparatively short time Alabama will take the front rank in the Southern States in the matter of educating her children."

It is this spirit which must redeem the South and this alone. We know that even half a million dollars is a small sum to educate the children of the State of Alabama, but it will rapidly and steadily increase unless there is outside interference. Half a million raised by Alabama herself will do more good, more effective work, than ten times that sum contributed by the Federal Government. What is its poverty the South has done is only a promise of what it will do if it is not overwhelmed by "Federal aid," which, coming in the guise of a blessing, will cause unmeasured disasters. We risk nothing in saying that at the end of ten years, when, under the bill now discussed, Federal aid will cease, the condition in the South will be very much worse than it would be if the bill should be defeated and the work of education placed where it rightly belongs, with the States and the people of the States.

THE PRESS COPYRIGHT.

One of the beneficiaries of the existing system of piracy says:

"The proposed Newspaper Copyright Bill is a thing too impracticable, almost, to be seriously discussed, and if passed it must necessarily result in a dead letter on the statute books. The bill under discussion is as follows: 'Be it enacted, etc., That any daily or weekly newspaper, or any association of daily or weekly newspapers published in the United States or any territory thereof, shall have the sole right to print, issue and sell for a term of eight hours, during the hour of going to press, the contents of said daily or weekly newspaper or collected news of said newspaper association, extending 100 words.'"

"Say it. That for any infringement of the copyright granted by the first section of this act the party injured may sue in any court of competent jurisdiction and recover in any proper action the damages sustained by him from the persons making the infringement, together with the costs of the suit."

No bill ever before Congress has been more maliciously assailed and misrepresented. The opposition comes from a class of newspapers unable by fair and open methods to hold their own in competition with journals of enterprise and honesty. They get their news by piracy; by a method which, when applied to anything tangible, is styled theft and punished accordingly.

The Associated Press is a combination of the leading papers of the country for the gathering and exchange of news. The reader who buys, for a mere nominal price, his morning paper, little understands what immense sums of money have been expended and what armies of news-gatherers have been employed in securing the news. It is a system so complete that the expense, if not divided among a large number of newspapers, would be unprofitable. While denounced by the ignorant and unsophisticated as a monopoly, it is, in fact, the highest product of the principle of co-operation applied to practical business affairs.

The news thus gathered appears on the same morning in all the papers belonging to the association from Boston to San Francisco.

There is no law to prevent other associations forming and gathering this news. In fact, such associations do exist, but instead of imitating the energy, enterprise and liberal expenditure of the Associated Press, they adopt a different method entirely. They watch the presses of their rivals in the East, steal early copies and thus make up their matter. More than one-half of the "news" sent out by these other associations is stolen in some way from the Associated Press. The other half is made up of worn out sensations or "special matter" taken from papers belonging to the Associated Press and the dates advanced. To publish this as its own news and specials is to obtain money under false pretenses.

Now, the aim of the bill is to prevent this thievery, and if passed, it will do it to a large extent. To say it will accomplish all that is desired is to claim too much; the laws against the theft of tangible property have not entirely suppressed that species of crime. But it is hoped that by this system of copyright the worst features of this kind of robbery may be stopped and each newspaper be compelled to pay for what it gets.

By an examination of the bill our friends of the rural press will see that it fully bears out all that the COURIER-JOURNAL has claimed for it. In no way are the country newspapers affected. They are not only free, they are welcome, to copy anything that pleases them from any paper within reach. All that is asked of them is what now we get—proper credit for what is of any importance.

The significant point in the whole controversy is the position of the papers outside of the Associated Press. Without exception they oppose the bill with vehemence and with the boldest forms of misrepresentation.

They claim that the Associated Press steals much of its matter; if this is true, then this bill is aimed at the Associated Press.

Next they say it is a movement to monopolize news, to deprive papers outside of the association of some of their inherent privileges; that if passed it means that the people will, in order to get the news, be

forced to buy the papers which pay for the news published or do without. There is much truth in this statement, but it is merely an open confession that the papers outside of the Association have been living by appropriating what does not belong to them; that if forbidden to be dishonest they must die. If this is true, we ask an enlightened public if it is not better such papers should perish? Is not even a temporary success won by such methods injurious to public morals?

Referring to this bill, one of the papers threatened with extinction says:

"It is proposed to secure to newspapers paying for news matter the sole right to use such matter for a specified time. But this is impossible. The material part of a news dispatch is the statement of facts it contains, and not its language or form. The law copyrighting books does not prevent any man, so soon as a new book appears, from taking off the facts and all the ideas of the book in the preparation of a new work of his own, provided the original language be not borrowed. The same would be found true if it were attempted to copyright newspapers."

This is an exact statement of the case as we could make. All we ask is that the owner of a newspaper have the same protection that the maker of a book, with this difference, that, instead of a copy right for forty-eight hours, we have it for only eight hours.

The law copyrighting books does not prevent any man, so soon as a new book appears, from using all the facts and ideas of the book in the preparation of a new work, and the law copyrighting news could do no more. It would do just that much. The news thieves in New York could not rewrite the news in any form and get it off in time to accomplish their purpose. They now take it bodily and do not attempt to rewrite it. Under this law they could use the ideas and facts no doubt in a new form, but it would compel a delay which would be fatal.

The same writer, in opposition to the law, by his illustrations, gives away his whole case. He says:

"If a morning paper is sold at a Rand Con. street, there persons can not be prevented from divulging the contents of the paper to their neighbors, some of whom may not buy the paper themselves. And yet which should attempt to prevent the sale of the paper to a Rand Con. street, or any law proposed to prevent purchasers of the paper from divulging its contents to others, who are possibly prevented thereby from becoming purchasers also. It will not be much easier to enforce a law to prevent A. Rand Con. street, from publishing the contents of the paper in their own edition, unless a great many papers are purchased by them. If a man may talk on the streets about the contents of a newspaper he has purchased, he will feel justified in printing the same talk in a newspaper of his own, if he has one, and will naturally resent any interference."

This is undeniable; no attempt is made to prevent the purchaser of a newspaper from doing as he pleases with his own, just as if he were a purchaser of a book. Books are copyrighted, but this copyright does not prevent the purchasers or the borrowers from "divulging their contents."

It is plain, therefore, that when one speaks of the law as oppressive he is either ignorant of its purpose and scope or else, for personal reasons, he is trying to mislead the public. It is merely an attempt to protect what in every other branch of business is protected. A merchant may adopt a trade-mark, and the law protect him. An author may write a book, and the law gives to his work a certain commercial value. It is difficult to see, therefore, why the same legal protection may not be given to a man who, at much risk to himself, gathers news, or to an association which, at much expense, secures special information.

A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. Father O'BOLAN, of Corning, Ohio, one of the parties to the discussion which led to the expulsion from the town of Mr. McDermott by the Ku Klux, seems to be a very vigorous embodiment of muscular Christianity.

Mr. McDermott, it will be remembered, was a member of Father O'BOLAN's church, and his withdrawal caused a discussion between himself and the reverend father, which resulted in an armed mob taking McDermott to the woods, and after first deciding to kill him, finally agreeing to spare his life on condition that he consent to retract what he had said reflecting on Father O'BOLAN; that he would henceforth be a good Catholic, and that he would leave Corning forever.

If Mr. McDermott's account of Father O'BOLAN is true, the Ohio Ku Klux might have left the reverend gentleman to take care of himself as well as defend the faith. Mr. McDermott says Mr. O'BOLAN "is the man who knocked JAMES COMBESY down because he did not bring a team around to the reverend father to go to Buckingham with." The first year of his location in Corning he had a fight, McDermott says, with some German ladies because he thought they had not paid him enough for christening a child. "He cuffed the teacher at Buckingham on account of some misunderstanding. He struck a man on the bridge opposite the depot because the man had not paid his pew rent. A gentleman here married a Protestant lady, and when they applied to O'BOLAN to have their child christened, the priest threw the father by the neck of the church."

This being the gentleman's character, it is not certain that Mr. McDermott has so much to complain of after all. It seems that, having once been a member of Father O'BOLAN's church, he ought to be thankful that he is still alive, and to feel grateful to the Corning Ku Klux for taking it on themselves to force him beyond the reach of so spirited a pastor's ministrations.

INSURANCE ON TOBACCO.

There is great complaint in tobacco circles in the counties south and west of Louisville, in this State, on account of an advance in insurance rates on tobacco and tobacco barns and factories from 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 1/2 per cent.

In portions of the middle Green river and southern districts there has been a relatively large percentage of fires, and through all the State south and west of Louisville this advance has been made in consequence. The theory is that planters in those districts are in the habit of firing their tobacco while curing it, and that a high percentage of losses is a necessary consequence of the practice. In other portions of the State fire is not used in curing, and in those sections the old rate of 2 1/2 per cent. is allowed by underwriters. It is also true that there is no fire-curing in many of the counties to the south and west where the 3 1/2 per cent. rate is enforced. There are advocates in the aggrieved counties of legislation as a remedy for the discrimination which they complain, and it is argued that the rates of insurance should be made uniform on similar classes of property throughout the State; but we

apprehend that the enforcement of such a law might wholly deprive the holders of certain classes of property in some localities of the protection of fire insurance. In this, of course, would be involved the availability of such property as a security for loans and advances. In the very nature of the case, underwriters are compelled to adjust premiums in proportion to the theoretical risk; and it is to this, the degree of risk, that the aggrieved tobacco men should confine their consideration of means of relief. In doing this, the tobacco trade of Louisville would doubtless render all the assistance in their power, and would cheerfully lend their influence and efforts in securing redress. It is to be remarked, in the meanwhile, that, by reason of the fact that the heaviest losses have been sustained in the last few months ever known to fire insurance annals, the rates of insurance are being advanced in all the cities and States of the country. The principal complaint, that the insurance tax on Western and Southern Kentucky is one per cent. higher than on Eastern Kentucky, is evidently justified, however, unless the underwriters can show that the discrimination is in proportion to extra losses in the former section resulting from a peculiar and hazardous system of curing tobacco.

The barbed-wire monopoly has recently been wired out of one of its richest preserves by a decision of a Federal Court in Iowa. A few years since the farmers of that State formed a protective association to fight the WASHINGTON and MOORE claimants under the renewed patents, and established a co-operative factory. Eight suits were brought for the alleged infringements, and last week Judge McCRAH decided two for the defendants. This disposed of all the other cases in Iowa, which were of the same general character. The Glidden patent was declared invalid, because it was unlawfully expanded in its terms at the residue, and because there was an inadmissible delay in applying for a renewal. It is estimated that, by their possession of the Kelley and Glidden patents, the firm of WASHINGTON & MOORE has netted about \$10,000,000 to the cost of wire fencing. The Iowa decisions are an important triumph to farmers.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch twits us because we ask, as it alleges, "protection" to the whisky interest. We assure the Dispatch that we are prepared to ask a similar kind of "protection" for any other interest it may name. The "protection" sought in that case is merely a temporary stay of distraint on a tax four times the value of the property in question three or four years before the property can be sold for consumption. The Dispatch should be able to discriminate. The "protection" we object to is that which levies a tax upon general industry to create a bonus for certain pet industries in addition to their honest earnings.

"Sixty the dynamites are so busy in various parts of our growing and progressive universe, we would call their attention to the fact that there is a hole in the ground known as Germany, where a man named BISMARCK has a great many honest and intelligent people tramping up and down at his bidding like automata."—Atlanta Constitution.

Calmly, now, Uncle SAM is above dynamiting even BISMARCK; but if he will step out of that hole in the ground—well, as the Mayor of Fremont said the other day to Mr. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, who had taken refuge in a house: "You big nothing, you old fellow, come out and see me down you in the gutter!"

LOUISVILLE this week has been an exceedingly liberal contributor to the National Exchequer. On the first two days of the week the payments here of internal revenue taxes amounted to \$175,000. It is to be hoped that Uncle SAM will appreciate us as capitalists and consumers, and respectfully listen to our incongruous remarks about the Extension Bill, as well as the Sub-treasury which we propose to have here. Such a wealthy tax-payer is not to be expected to demean himself like the poor boy at the toll.

FROM the performances of a Louisville woman who goes about sprinkling salt on Justices of the Peace, declaring that it is a sure saltness against the wiles of the devil, it seems that salt has not lost its savor and that the millennium is within easy reach. Here is another irrefutable reason why Mr. MORRISON's tariff bill should be passed, and the country will at once understand that the Congressmen who votes against placing salt on the free list is in direct league with the Powers of Darkness.

AN Ohio paper recently sent out a large number of postal cards through Indiana inquiring the choice of the recipients for a President. McDONALD seems to have a walkover. Here is the result:

J. E. McDonald	5,084	Yorkehouse	227
H. B. Payne	953	Flower	3
Thorn	430	No choice	338
Hendricks	47	Payne, second	1,081
Hancock	14	choice	295
Thurman	9	McDonald, second	857
Holman	4	choice	
Morrison	11	Randall, second	
See Butler	2	choice	
Holman	30	choice	

HENRY WARD BEECHER says he has been to theaters four times in his life—to see JOSE JEFFERSON in "Rip Van Winkle," SALVINI in "Othello," IRVING in "Louis XI," and his sister's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Considering the impressions which HENRY must have received when he saw "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it is probable that he is the New York preacher, instead of one FLETCHER, who prayed that somebody would chain him to an iceberg in the polar seas rather than make him go to a theater.

CONGRESSMAN WISE didn't make matters any better by trying to correct his testimony as to his kitchen and back yard reception of the colored Legislators of Virginia. Congressman WISE is evidently not like the "wondrous wise" hero of Mother Goose, who, having scratched out both his eyes by jumping into a bramble-bush, "scratched them in again" by jumping into the same bush.

THE sea serpents, which usually do not make their appearance until summer, have already opened their campaign, one of them being seen off Staten Island the other day. Perhaps this is the reason the Kentucky Legislature is in such a hurry to get in its work on the run power.

It would seem that after spending a month in electing a United States Senator the Kentucky Legislature might employ itself more profitably than in consuming the public time and money in trying to determine how they did elect him.

IF the English fought the war in Egypt as vigorously as they fight it in Parliament the story would soon be told.

THIS AND THAT.

Fair Lexington.
A LOVE SONG.
(By the Post of the Asphaltum.)



Ah, beautiful maiden of the Bluegrass plain!
Thy bright young charms my heart's affection won.
And I did woo thee years, long years in vain—
How I have loved thee, my fair Lexington!
And all too long I've wasted my life
In dreams of love that gave no living hope;
No heart was ever with such passion ripe
As mine, all hummed within thy single scope.
Thy willing ears have heard the fervent vow
Of Cincinnati's lips, with speech so true,
But true love never was breathed to thee till now.
For I am thine, and only, only thine.
But is it true that you at last relent?
And are we never, never more to part?
Then of the editors of the post repeat,
As I thus faintly clasp thee to my heart.

OSMAN's last request: "Digna a grave, felix."

EATING half an orange peel has killed an Ohio boy who had no toy pistol.

PRENTICE TILLER to the detectives: "Secure the shadow ere the substance perish."

MR. SKIFF having become manager of the Denver Tribune, that paper expects plain sailing for the future.

A NEW YORK young woman with \$80,000 has been refused by three young men thus early in leap year.

THE Earl of Sandwich was born in 1811, but railway travelers assert that he is not the oldest sandwich.

"SOMETHING has dropped," says the Kansas City Times. Why didn't you hang on to the lamp-post, man?

THE Queen of Tahiti is delighting Paris with her violin. It is not known how many strings she has to her bow.

TEMPERANCE in Illinois is supposed to arise from the custom of bringing up so many little ones on the bottle.

THE colored statesman of Virginia never met Mr. Wise in his parlor. Perhaps he feared they might get to throwing bricks.

THE kitchen business is not wholly original with Mr. WISE. There was once a President of the United States who had a kitchen Cabinet.

THE trout recently taken by Hannibal Hamlin would have made a delightful dish if they could have been cooked in Congressman WISE's kitchen.

WHATEVER the colored people think of Congressman WISE's kitchen, no man can truthfully accuse him of having used it for burking purposes.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has decided not to allow his son Victor to visit America. Prince Napoleon is perhaps in doubt as to the quality of American pie.

MATTHEW ARNOLD didn't think buckwheat cakes were good when he first tried them, and he afterward found that they were "very old scratch."

SOME potato speculators in the State of New York, who bought heavily in anticipation of higher prices, have lost \$350,000. See scupper potato speculators.

JUDGE WOOLLEY is a thoroughbred—a descendant of "Lexington." If he will now advise his Louisville clients to pay their city taxes all will be forgiven.

It is said that Mr. Anderson is to play in Germany. This is good news. The American people may rest assured that Dr. Griffin will take no nonsense from the fellow Bismarck.

It is not justice to Mr. Blaine to say that he is not the author of any of the Patent Office Reports, but it is useless to attempt to deny that he has at times contributed to the Congressional Record.

THE Devil says that American hospitality rushes headlong with all the fury of a flood. There is this difference, however, between a flood and American hospitality: the latter carries with it very little water.

CONGRESSMAN WISE appears to be the original ham fat man:
"Walky in de kitchen
Soon as ye eat!
Ham fat!
Ham fat!
Ham fat man!"

MR. HALMREAD, who knows all about such things, explains that whenever a year's snow all falls in one fortnight, and is washed off by three months' rain that falls in ten days, there will be another big flood in the Ohio.

JAILER RUBEL, owing to the sickness of things yesterday morning, had his brooms "spiked." He was seen going up the Court-house steps, on his diurnal round, inspecting the slabs. He found them intact.

SOCIAL and business relations between Louisville and the Bluegrass region are becoming most amicable. It is said that B. G. Thomas has named one of his most promising colts "Asphaltum" in honor of the post of that ilk.

ONE of the fools in the employ of one of the Prussian Fredericks was compelled to listen to all his master's jokes without being permitted to reply. The old times, it appears, had far greater tortures than the sack and thumb-screw.

Black Jack Presidential Timber.
[Tombela Herald.]
Logan has the lead among the Presidential possibilities.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5.—There was a good demand for money and the money of banks the supply of money on offer has been considerably reduced. The activity in whiskey has contributed materially to create employment for loan funds, but by reduction in deposits and discounting of paper, the tobacco trade has figured loan important extent in the same direction. The internal revenue collections have been large, aggregating on Monday and Tuesday \$170,000. Prime commercial paper was quoted today at 7 per cent. discount.

Eastern exchange was quiet, and New York sight bills sold between banks at 50c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearing-house exchanges amounted to \$77,501.75 and the currency balance was \$427,387.57.

Local stocks and bonds were steady. Gas stock was in demand at 118, and bridge stock at 125. The Louisville and Nashville Banking Co. 25c. City bonds and railroad bonds were steady. Southern News stock sold at 64.

The local buying and selling rates of Government bonds were as follows:

Buying.	Selling.
3 per cent. coupon.....	109 1/2
4 per cent. coupon.....	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	111 1/2
5 per cent. coupon.....	112 1/2
5 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	113 1/2
6 per cent. coupon.....	114 1/2
6 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	115 1/2
7 per cent. coupon.....	116 1/2
7 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	117 1/2
8 per cent. coupon.....	118 1/2
8 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	119 1/2
9 per cent. coupon.....	120 1/2
9 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	121 1/2
10 per cent. coupon.....	122 1/2
10 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	123 1/2
11 per cent. coupon.....	124 1/2
11 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	125 1/2
12 per cent. coupon.....	126 1/2
12 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	127 1/2
13 per cent. coupon.....	128 1/2
13 1/2 per cent. coupon.....	129 1/2
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